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Page 13, third paragraph, lines 18-26:

Two component films (two ply laminates) can be quite sensitive to the percentage of in-register areas. Using low-weight spunbonded fabrics this problem can be avoided but this leads to another problem in the damage of the low-weight spunbonded fabrics. One solution is to use a very thin fabric layer as a third layer in the laminate and to protect the thin third layer with the second layer. Three layer laminate is very strong and protects the second layer which is now sandwiched between the first and third layers. Accordingly, the method of the present point lamination invention may further comprise providing a further layer between first and second materials. The further layer is preferably a microfibre layer or a continuous thin film.

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Page 26, third full paragraph, lines 22-27:

The effect of the lamination interaction between the two different patterns 41, 56 is further illustrated in Figure 11 which is a photomicrograph of the surface of the resultant laminate 60 taken at an angle to reveal three-dimensional aspects of the interference pattern 82. The lamination points 55 are visible as square-shaped depressions labelled B while the bonding pattern 41 of the fabric 40 is visible by the reflected light of the circular-shaped bonding points 42 which are labelled A on the surface of the fabric 40.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please ~~cancel~~ claims 1, 20, 24-29, 36 and 45.

Please amend claims 2-19, 21-23, 30-35, and 37-38 as follows:

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2. (amended) A method according to claim 54, wherein the selection and degree of differentiation between the one or more characteristics is arranged such that areas where emboss points of the emboss pattern on the nonwoven spunbonded polymer fabric are substantially in register with lamination points of the lamination pattern on the single lamination pattern calender roll are smaller than 25 mm² to avoid the visual appearance of unlaminated patches including blistering occurring in the resultant laminate.